WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, A. D. 1823.—George Huffman and others, heirs of Martin Huffman, deceased, *vs.* John Huffman.....Petition for the division of the real estate of Martin Huffman, deceased.—It appearing to the court, that John Huffman is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, by court, that notice be published three weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said John Huffman to appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, V. M'Bee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday of January, 1823.

VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*

3t'42—price adv. $1 25.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.... Jane Kerr *vs.* William Kerr.....Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, *Clk.*

3mt'47.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Sarah Bradshaw, *vs.* Eli Bradshaw....Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHISON, *C. S. C.*

3mt44.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. William Zachary, *vs.* John Edwards and Stokes Edwards.....Original attachment—Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test. D. EARNEST, *Clk.*

September 19, 1822.—t41p

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgements shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.

Oct. 1, 1822.——'21

Almanacs, for 1823,

BY the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the estern Carolinian, Salisbury.

CHERAW.

TAMPLET & CHAPMAN have just received, per the Steam-Boat *Pee Dee* and *Maid of Orleans*, the articles as under, which they will sell low for CASH or BARTER, at their store in Market-street.

2500 bushels Salt,
15,000 lbs. Sugars
5000 lbs. Coffee
5 hdds. Molasses
20 casks Cheese
30 kegs Nails
25 bbls. Mackarel
20 bbls. Northern Rum
2 puncheons Jamaica do.
20 ps. Cotton Bagging
1 cask Spanish Indigo
Cases of Wool Hats
250 pair men's coarse shoes;

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and Glass Ware.

Cash given for Cotton, Tallow, Bees-Wax, and Flax-seed.

Cheraw, January 1, 1823.—6t'42

Laffan & Cromwell,

CHERAW, S. C.

OFFER for sale, at their store in Front-street, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
HARD-WARE, &c.

wholesale or retail, for cash, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers; who are solicited to call and judge for themselves. The highest market price paid for Cotton and every species of country produce.

Cheraw, January 1, 1823.—6t'42

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.——'22

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. '14

Carriage and Windsor

CHAIR MAKING,

At Lincolnton, N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with guilt or paint, executed at the shortest notice.

Lincolnton, Dec. 31, 1822.—13wt46

Negroes for Sale.

ON Thursday, the 13th of February next, will be sold, at the residence of the subscriber, 10 miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherril's Ford road, nineteen NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Also, several horses, &c. &c. and about 40,000 lbs. cotton in the seed. Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchasers securing payment by bond, with approved security, before the property is altered.

ALLMAND HALL.

Rowan County, Jan. 14, 1823.——5wt'41

100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, *Nixon Curry* broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death.

Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villanies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice.

ALLEN GILL,
D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.

Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

Writs Venditioni Exponas,

For sale at this Office.

Dr. Stewart Bosworth,

HAVING purchased Doct. Beckwith's Medical Establishment, has settled himself in Salisbury, and offers his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of this place and its vicinity. His shop is one door east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern, on Main-street.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.—'38tf

Notice.

THE subscriber being about to remove to Raleigh, requests those who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.—Those who have claims will please to present them.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.——'38

Doct. Long,

INFORMS the public, that he has removed from his former residence, and now occupies the buildings on Main-street, in Salisbury, immediately opposite the Bank; where he has on hand a large supply of Medicines, and is ready to attend upon all applications, in the different branches of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery. 4wt'41

NOTICE.

THE sale of lots laid off on the lands of Letitia Wilson, at Mock's Old Field, in the Forks of the Yadkin River, under a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, having been postponed from August last, until the first of January, 1823, will again be resumed, on the 25th and 26th of February, upon the terms mentioned in a former advertisement, and which will again be made known on the day of sale.

J. A. PEARSON,
SAML. JONES,
JOHN CLEMENT,
HUGH BRALY,
ALEX. NESBIT,
J. P. CARTER. } *Commissioners.*

4wt'42

Elegant Cabinet Furniture.

J. W. BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he has established, a few doors east of the Court-House, a Cabinet Ware Room, where he has received from his factory in Fayetteville, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of Mahogany Furniture, which he will sell on terms to suit the times. Aware that the citizens of Salisbury have been under the necessity of wagoning their furnitnre a great distance, at considerable hazard of injury, he flatters himself they will find it to their interest to call, as his furniture is all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—3t41

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from $12 to $120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *Bedsteads*, at from $3 to $25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

*39

Sign, Coach, and House

PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.——*39

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from Danville, Va. on the night of the 30th of January, a large sorrel horse, six years old, with a bush mane and tail, an almost natural pacer, shod all round when taken off, and a little chafed with wagon geers. It is expected that the above mentioned horse was taken by a fellow by the name of Frank Lindsay, (tho' it is likely he may call himself Roberts,) a tall, dark skin'd man, rather inclined to be round shouldered, and about 30 years of age. It is thought he is aiming for the state of Georgia, and may probably cross the Yadkin at Beard's Bridge. Twenty dollars reward will be given, to any person who will secure said horse and thief, so that I get them, or ten dollars for either, by the subscriber, living near Danville, Va.

CHARLES KEESEE.

2wt'41p

Five Cents Reward.

ON the 19th instant, absconded from the subscriber, James Milton Lee, an apprentice bound to the subscriber by the County Court of Mecklenburg, to learn the carpenter and cabinet business. Said apprentice is about eighteen years of age, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, and of fair complexion. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or supplying said apprentice, as the law will certainly be enforced against those who may transgress in this respect. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said apprentice to the subscriber, near Steel-Creek Meeting-House, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

DAVID M'KNIGHT.

Jan. 20, 1823.—3wt'41

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

From the Northern Intelligencer.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

As far as I have learnt, it has been but a few years since worms have been discovered to breed in the heads of sheep, though it is probable they have, from time immemorial. They are not only found in the heads of sheep, but also in the deer of our forest.

I am fully satisfied that these grubs do more injury to the sheep of our country, than all the diseases with which they are afflicted, and we may add to this, all that are killed by dogs and wolves. I therefore consider that a true history of these worms, their manner of breeding, together with the best method of destroying them, will be important to the public, especially at this time, when our farmers are so generally turning their attention to the breeding of sheep and supplying our infant manufactories with wool.

1st. These grubs proceed from a large bee, which lays its eggs in the nostrils of sheep, the last of August and first of September, where they soon hatch, so that by the 20th of the month, you may discover in the cavity between the nostrils and the wind pipe, from 25 to 100 small white grubs, with black heads and a black streak on the back, and in June a black streak crosswise. They continue in this place till July and August, at which time they get their growth, and are as large as a pipe stem, and near an inch long, with four large teeth as hard as bone. They then leave the sheep, and soon cast off their skin, when the bee appears, and is ready to lay a new parcel of eggs.

Symptoms.—The symptoms do not appear till towards spring, at which time they may be discovered, by sickly countenance and loss of flesh, notwithstanding all the grain and roots that can be given them; and sometimes running at the nose, (though not always,) and snorting as if trying to blow something from the head. In some instances they will suddenly spring about in a wild frantic manner, and drop down dead. When this last symptom takes place, the grubs have made a lodgment in the brain. When they do not die in this manner, the grubs make the sheep so poor that the wool stops growing, becomes loose and much of it falls before shearing, many of the lambs are lost, and those that live are stinted by reason of the ewes being poor and sickly, and consequently give little or no milk; sometimes the sheep will linger along, pining away continually, and not die until June or July.

Remedy.— Take half a pound of good Scotch snuff, pour two quarts boiling water on it, stir it and let it stand till cold, inject about a table spoonful of this liquid and sediment up each nostril of the sheep with a syringe. This must be repeated three or four times at proper intervals, from the middle of October to the first of January; the grubs are then small and are much easier destroyed than afterwards, and have not injured the sheep as they will, if deferred until later. Half an ounce of assafœtida, pounded in a little water, and added to the snuff, will make it more effectual. The owner of the sheep need not be alarmed when the operation is performed, to see the sheep very drunk and apparently in the agonies of death, as they will in a few minutes recover. I never knew any bad effects to follow. Dry snuff may be blown up the nose with a quill, and have a good effect; but it is a tedious dirty job. I have tried vinegar and blue dye with but little or no success.

The reason why it is necessary to perform the operation so often is, that in the heads of the sheep, there are many cavities, and a little above each nostril there is a thin substance wound up into four folds, where it is not common to reach them the first operation; but by repeating it three or four times, at proper intervals, they will crawl out and be all destroyed. The reason of my directing the sediment of the snuff to be injected, together with the decoction, is, the sediment is retained in the head longer than the liquid, which makes it more certain to prove effectual.

The above knowledge I have obtained from dissecting the heads of a number of sheep, in different seasons of the year, and making experiments on some before they were killed, and in this way I could discover exactly the effect of the different medicines.

If the above directions were strictly attended to with all the sheep of our country, more than a million of dollars would be saved in the United States yearly; as all sheep (in this part of the world at least) are infected with these vermin; if any person doubts it, let them examine sheep from the 20th of September to the first of June.

I have found that our sheep are sometimes afflicted with the consumption on the lungs. Bucks that have been put to too great a number of ewes, without being well fed with corn or beans, a little before tuppying time, are most snbject to this disorder.

Symptoms.—The eyes uncommonly bright and shining, water constantly running from them, and a gradual loss of flesh; they generally decline till the latter part of the winter and then die. I lost a buck last winter with the above symptoms, and on dissecting, I found every part natural except the lights, which were nearly all ulcerated.

Remedy.—Tar, or tar water is good, but after the disorder is fully seated, it is doubtful whether any thing will be of service.

Foot rot.—This disorder is occasioned by sheep going in wet pastures. There is an issue in the division of each hoof, a little above the hoof, some have erroneously supposed it to be a living worm. When the sheep stand long in water, it affects the issue of their feet, so that an inflammation takes place, and if they are not removed to a dry pasture the feet will rot off. Perhaps it would be better for those, whose land is low, to take out those issues, which may be easily done, by putting the finger the under side of the foot and pressing upward, then with a sharp penknife cut through the skin around the mouth of the issue, and with a strong pair of tweesers it may be pulled out, the place will then heal and the sheep will not be liable to the rot in the foot, though they should run in wet pastures. But when the pastures are dry, which, on the whole, is best for sheep, I think it not proper to pull out the issue; for this reason, the God of nature has made them thus, and undoubtedly for the benefit of the sheep, as much as the issue in the legs of hogs.

JNO. T. ADDOMS.

Plattsburgh, Oct. 10, 1822.

LEGAL DEFIANCE.

Two eminent members of the Irish bar, Messrs. Doyle and Yelverton, quarrelled so violently that from words they came to blows. Doyle being the more powerful man (at the fist at least) knocked down his adversary twice, exclaiming with vehemence—"You scoundrel! I'll make you behave yourself like a gentleman." To which Yelverton, rising, answered with equal indignation, "No, sir, never! *I defy you, I defy you!*"

Barthe, the French dramatic author, was remarkable for selfishness. Calling upon a friend, whose opinion he wished to have upon a new comedy, he found him in his last moments, but notwithstanding, proposed to him to hear it read. "Consider," said the dying man, "I have not an hour to live." "Aye," replied Bathe, "but this will only occupy half that time."

LAWS OF N. CAROLINA.

AN ACT

Authorising Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to take one bond only of a Guardian to two or more minors holding property in common.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That when the same person is appointed guardian to two or more minors, possessed of an estate in common, it shall and may be lawful of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, by which he was appointed, should the said court deem it proper, to accept of said guardian, one bond only, for the execution of his trust; upon which said bond, each of the said minors, or any other person entitled, may commence and prosecute the same remedies as though several bonds had been given, in trust, for each of the said children.

II. *Be it further enacted,* That the clerk taking said bond, shall not demand or receive more than a single fee for the same.

AN ACT

To authorise any three Justices of the Peace to appoint some fit person to act as Coroner in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever any death shall happen in any county in this state, that shall render it necessary for a coroner to act in his official capacity, and there shall be no coroner in such county, it shall be the duty of any three Justices of the Peace of such county, to appoint some fit person to act as coroner; and such person so appointed, is hereby empowered so to act; and such person shall moreover be entitled to such compensation as is now allowed by law to a coroner, for such service, and shall be subject to the same penalties as coroners are now subject to; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

For the better regulation of the Militia of this State.

Whereas the existing militia laws, directing the manner in which men are to be called out in aid of the civil authority, either to guard a jail or for any other purpose, are insufficient to compel obedience to such orders as may be issued of their officers; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That when men are ordered out on duty, and shall neglect or refuse to attend agreeably to orders, that each man be fined at the discretion of their company court martial, not exceeding five dollars for each day said militiaman shall fail to do duty.

AN ACT

To fix the time of appointing the County Trustees of each of the counties in this State.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, the several county courts of this state shall elect the county trustee of their respective counties at the same court that the sheriff of each county in the state is now elected, and under the regulations and restrictions heretofore observed in the elections of county trustees; any custom, usage or law to the contrary notwithstanding.

EFFECTS OF WHITE LEAD.

In October last the family of Dr. Long, of Concord, N. H. began to use some sugar with which a little white lead was accidentally mixed, as was afterwards ascertained. In seven or eight days several members of the family began to complain of pain in the head, limbs, stomach, &c.; and in December, five of them, in addition to previous symptoms, were affected with vomiting, nausea, faintness and oppressive langour; and three of them exhibited all the characteristics of the disease called painter's cholic. Mrs. Long suffered extremely, became subject to delirium, spasms, palsy and epileptic fits, and expired on the 14th of January. The rest were convalescent. The statement of Dr. Long, published in the Concord Repository, closes with the following remarks on the nature of lead:

"People are ignorant, and therefore unconscious of their danger. They do not know that families have been poisoned by eating apple sauce, which was made in earthen pots, and bread which was kneaded in buttermilk, that had been kept in such vessels; yet such cases have been familiar to physicians for many years. It is known that acid, in contact with lead in any state, becomes impregnated and poisonous; and it should be remembered that all our earthen ware is covered with lead. It is obvious to conclude, that many of the diseases and pains, which have been endured, and for which no cause has been known, or a wrong one imputed, are justly attributable to the same cause; so that however distressing the evils inflicted by means of this metal, as an instrument of war, its secret and unsuspecting effects, as a poison, may exceed them."

Hamp. Gazette.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.—The Senate, on motion of Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. took up in committee of the whole the bill for the erection of a monument over the tomb of the late Vice-President Elbridge Gerry.

Mr. *Lloyd* submitted a few remarks on the circumstances which had delayed this act until the present time, and moved to make the appropriation 1000 dollars, which was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and having been reported engrossed, it was read a third time by unanimous consent, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.—Mr. *Harvey*, of N. H. from the committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the message from the President of the U. States, with a communication from the Navy Department, in regard to an appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications on Thompson's Island, formerly called *Key West*, made a report thereon, adverse to making the contemplated appropriation; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Dwight*, from the Select committee appointed on the 21st inst. on the letter of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, made a report thereupon, acquitting them of all blame in regard to the matter referred to in that letter; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 21st January, to investigate certain charges referred to in the letter of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, have attended that service, and ask leave to report:

That they have given to the subject all that consideration which the magnitude of the charge, and the reputation of those who have long been in the service of this house, and hitherto high in its confidence, seemed to require.

That, while your committee have been impressed with the importance of the charge to the reputation of the accused, they have not been unmindful, that it involved, also, a gross violation of the rules of this house, and a contempt of its authority and dignity.

Nor have your committee omitted to notice, that the charge against Messrs. Gales and Seaton is enhanced in importance, by imputing to them the criminal design of shielding, by the alledged omission, an important Department of the government from a "just responsibility."

To the investigation of such a subject, involving at once the confidence which this house and the nation shall repose in the information upon which it acts, the character of one of the first officers of the government, and the fidelity of the public printers, your committee have not proceeded without the most cautious inspection of the documents submitted to them, and the most solemn sanction to the testimony of the witnesses, upon which their opinion was to be founded.

The evidence taken in the case has been preserved, and is submitted entire at the conclusion of the report.

The charge against Messrs. Gales & Seaton, in regard to which they prayed this investigation, was contained in a communication printed in the Washington Republican, of the 20th of January, instant, over the signature of A. B. and was, in substance, as follows: (see document marked (A) and the paper annexed.) That, in printing the documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 14th of February, 1822, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling upon him to exhibit a statement of his transactions with all those banks which had been made by him the depositories of public moneys received from the sales of public lands, that they had suppressed and totally omitted in the printed document which they furnished the house, parts of those documents implicating Mr. *Crawford* the most strongly.

The attention of your committee was first directed to an examination of all the original documents which accompanied the Report of the Secretary, above alluded to, and they find the following paragraphs, in the originals, entirely omitted in the printed documents which were furnished the house, to wit:

In a letter from Wm. R. Dickinson, cashier of the Steubenville bank, to the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, dated 3d April, 1819, and referred to in the original documents by the pencil mark, (A 5) the following paragraph is omitted:

"The difference of which you speak in your letter of the 12th ult. between the sum mentioned in my letter of the 13th of February, arises from the circumstance of your having extended your friendly disposition to this bank beyond *what was dared by our Board to ask*. I mentioned only the debt to the Branch at Pittsburg, whereas you have directed (as well as that mentioned) a transfer from the Branch at Chillicothe, which debt this Branch was taking measures to discharge. As soon as the transfer is made from the Bank of Columbia, the entries shall be made in the books of this institution as you direct. I remark, however, in the statement which you furnish from the Bank of Columbia, that "notes $3,895" is entered, which I know nothing of, having never before heard of it."

The above extract in the original is included between lead pencil brackets; the whole is crossed with a pencil, and the words "what was dared by our bank to ask" are underscored by an ink line.

In a letter from John Sering, cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, dated Madison, 24th August, 1820, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the following paragraph is included between pencil brackets, crossed by a pencil mark, and omitted in the printing.

This letter is referred to in the original documents, by a pencil mark in the margin as F. 6—"I would, however, inquire if the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, as well as the Franklin and Merchants' bank ought to be excepted." The words *Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria*, are underscored by an ink line, and the word *out* written in pencil, in the margin, against the above extract.

In a letter, referred to, in the original document, by the pencil mark, (I. 6,) from Aug. Chouteau, President of the Bank of Missouri, dated St. Louis, 9th August, 1819, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the following words are crossed by a pencil mark; the word *out* written in pencil against them in the margin, and omitted in the printed documents.

"It is known to us, that the same money which has been received in payment, by the Receiver at this place, is not identically presented for deposite at this bank."

In a letter, referred to in the original documents as (L 5) from Leroy Pope, President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank at Huntsville, dated 4th May, 1819, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the following paragraphs, included in pencil brackets, and crossed by a pencil, are omitted in the printed documents:

"You conjecture in relation to your circular of the 11th July last, is correct; the important words, subsequent to the 30th of June last, are not contained in the copy received by us; and this circumstance satisfactorily accounts for the construction it received from the Board of Directors. We regret that any mistake should have occurred, but we rejoice that our decision is thus acknowledged to have been proper. Agreeably to your request, I return the copy heretofore received, and under which we have necessarily acted, and retain the correct copy accompanying your last letter."

In letter (M 5) of the original documents, from Israel Pickens, President of the Bank of Tombigbee, to the Secretary of Treasury, dated St. Stephens, Aug. 18, 1819, two pages are sealed over with white paper; and omitted in the printed documents.

In regard to those parts of the letters (L 5) (F 6) and (I 6) above extracted, and omitted in the printed documents, the committee are satisfied that they were thus marked by Mr. Dickens, one of the chief clerks in the department of the treasury, for the purpose of calling the attention of the secretary of the treasury to them, as containing information irrelevant to the subject matter of the call, and improper in his opinion to be communicated to the public, on account of disclosures they made, or opinions they expressed, which might be injurious to the affairs of the banks or individuals to whom they alluded; and that the word *out*, in the margin of each of these three letters, was made by him as a guide to the compositor to omit them in the printing.

In reference to the matter concealed in the letter, (M 5) by the white paper sealed over it, they feel themselves constrained to say, that it had no bearing upon the objects of the call for information, and might have been injurious to the interests of the individuals or the banks mentioned in it, had it been published at that time. They are satisfied, also, that such were the motives which induced Mr. Dickens, the clerk, to cover the pages with paper, which he disclosed, was done by him.

The committee submit that they have been thus enabled to suggest, satisfactorily to the House, the causes which have produced the omission, in the printing of all the documents, except that of A. 5, which they suppose to be the particular document referred to in the communication signed A. B.; and, in regard to which, after an examination of all the witnesses, who were considered to be important to the investigation, and pushing the inquiries to the extent of the supposed powers of the committee, they are now obliged to confess (and they do it with regret) that they have obtained no satisfactory information.

Had the same causes existed for the suppression of this particular paragraph, which actuated the clerk in the treasury department to mark all the others, your committee would feel no hesitation in presenting to the house the strong probability that it might have been done by that gentleman. But a recurrence to his testimony, communicated herewith, and marked E, will satisfy the house that that probability is too much weakened to be made the ground work of the opinion of a committee of investigation.

But, whatever difficulties the committee may have encountered in ascertaining by whom the marks were made, and the paragraph suppressed, they have none in stating that the accused did not cause it. And they cannot do justice to the unanimous opinion which they have formed, from a careful consideration of all the evidence before them, without stating their strong conviction that neither Mr. Gales nor Mr. Seaton had any knowledge of, nor participation in, the suppression of the paragraph omitted in the letter marked A 5, or any other of the documents which were submitted to the house, in answer to the call so often alluded to. In support of their opinion, upon this part of the case, your committee would refer the house to the annexed testimony of Geo. M. Grouard, marked B; of Wm. Kerr, jr. marked C; of Mr. Burch, deputy clerk of the House, marked D; of Asbury Dickens, marked E; and of the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, marked F.

In regard to the other individual implicated in the communication attached to the letter of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, your committee do not hesitate to say, that there has not been any evidence submitted to them tending in the slightest degree to show that the suppression of the paragraph alluded to, was caused either by the influence of the Secretary of the treasury or was done with his knowledge.

The interesting nature of the present inquiry has suggested to your committee the propriety of submitting to the house the expediency of appointing some member or members of its own body, in every case, to superintend the publication of all documents which may hereafter be printed by order of the House.

In conclusion, your committee would beg leave to submit the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed upon the Letter of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Embassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the following places:

Gen. ANDRDW JACKSON to Mexico.

RICHARD C. ANDERSON, Jr. of Kentucky, to the Republic of Colombia.

CESAR A. RODNEY, of Delaware, to Buenos Ayres.

HEMAN ALLEN, of Vt. to Chili.

The following gentlemen have been appointed their Secretaries of Legation.

JOHN MASON. Jun. of Georgetown.

JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore.

CHARLES S. TODD, of Kentucky, and JOHN M. FORBES.

A New-Orleans writer calculates that the produce of Louisiana in 1822 will only afford a profit of $1,500,000; and that the planters owe to the bank nearly that sum. The whole produce of Louisiana, in 1822, is estimated at $3,900,000. The produce of Tennessee and Alabama received at New-Orleans is estimated at $2,000,000—that of Kentucky and Ohio do. $1,800,000—that of Mississippi do. $2,800,000.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LITERATURE.

The Paris Moniteur of the 1st October, contained a curious article on the several literary discoveries of M. Champollion, jun. known by the Savans of his work, entitled "*L'Egypte sous les Pharaons.*" It distinguishes, as the most important, the discovery that the Egyptians had three modes of writing, the hierogliphique or sacred, the hieratique or sacerdotal, and the demotic or popular, but all three painting directly ideas, and not indicating sounds or vocal signs. The second, however, was in some modification, susceptible of expressing sounds.

The signs which he has submitted to the Academy of inscriptions, &c. are said to be equivalent to the vowels and consonants in the Greek language and applicable to the interpretation of the hierogliphic inscriptions found on the Egyptian monuments. It is added, that Mr. C. has made out the names of Alexander the Great, the Ptolemies, Cleopatra, Benerice, and others; and what is more remarkable still, that he has read the titles, the names and sirnames of the Roman Emperors, Tiberius, Nero, Trajan, Adrian; that of the Empress Sabina, the titles Imperator, Cæsar, Augustus, the sirnames Germanicus, Dacicus, &c. on the monuments of Philæ, Ombos, Thebes, Esne, and Denderah.

The discovery of the alphabet of Phonick hierogliphics will, it is affirmed, be one of the most important in modern times, and the most fertile in its application to ancient learning. A chronology of the monuments of Egypt from the era of Cambyses, is promised.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1823.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The following extract of a letter is from the same correspondent who wrote the one from which we made a few extracts in our paper of the 28th ultimo. As the writer has got back to Washington, we should be glad to publish his letters from that place.

Philadelphia, January, 1823.

* * * * * Philadelphia is mostly known as a great commercial city; she should be equally distinguished for her numerous and valuable manufactories; she merits to be called the *Birmingham of America.* I was astonished to see so much of every kind of manufacturing going on, and to hear it estimated that the annual value of the manufactures of this city alone exceeds ten millions of dollars. It is said that the commerce of this city is not altogether as flourishing now as it has been in years past. New-York is taking the lead: many sections of the back country, that were formerly supplied with imported goods in this market, now trade in New-York. There is a much greater difference in the commerce of these rival cities, than there is in the amount of their population. You will recollect that the amount of revenue received at the collector's office in New-York for the last year, was several millions more than the sum taken at this place for the same period. The difference in population, as well as I now recollect, is something like 25 or 30,000 souls in favor of the great emporium. This shows the difference of the trade of the two cities in foreign goods; it is just, to remark however, that the extensive sales of Philadelphia domestic fabrics, very far exceeds that of New-York. * * *

I attended the theatre; saw *Cooper* in tragedy, and *Jefferson* in farce. *Wallack* is becoming in great vogue as an actor. *Warren* is about the top of the second rate. The new theatre is an elegant building. Inside, it is admirably constructed, and superbly decorated; altogether lighted up by gas, which makes a beautiful light. The English comic actor, *Matthews,* is making a great noise here—the town is run mad to see his exhibitions. In truth, his powers in that way are wonderful. It is said that he intends visiting Washington, for the purpose of catching the manners and the peculiarities of our Congress orators, to be exhibited when he returns to England. This will afford fine entertainment for John Bull. * * * * *

The better class of the Philadelphians are great readers of newspapers; and at this time you can scarcely drop into any company, but you will hear speculations on the subject of the Presidential election. Some are for Mr. Adams, some for Mr. Calhoun, and a few for each of the other candidates. It is thought, on all sides, that Pennsylvania will go for Mr. Calhoun; and next to him, that Mr. Adams stands the best chance. Mr. Crawford has his friends, but they are not powerful; the same may be said of Mr. Clay; and one town has come out for Jackson. This state has heretofore generally turned the scale in the Presidential election; and her being in favor of Mr. Calhoun now, goes far towards insuring his election. This, I am certain, you will be pleased at, as I know your high opinion of that gentleman's talents and virtues. * * *

I expect to remain in Washington until the last of next month. Agreeably to your request, I will write you at length concerning what I see and hear there.

We received no papers from Charleston last week, in consequence of the failure of the mail from Fayetteville. The roads, for some time past, have been in a very bad state; yet this is the only failure of any of our principal mails, during the present season. And even this, for aught we know, was unnecessary; as gentlemen of this place came up from Fayettevillo, the early part of last week, without meeting with any obstruction from high waters, or from any thing else, which would necessarily prevent the regular arrival of the mail.

THE SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT.

The report of the committee of the House of Representatives, on this subject, honorably and justly acquits Messrs. GALES & SEATON of being privy to the transaction; but after taking the testimony of messengers, clerks, the Secretary, members of Congress, &c. the committee were just as wise as when they began: they found themselves "puzzled with mazes," and gave up the search in despair. So it seems that that mischief maker, whom every one names, and no one knows, that invisible ubiquitary, Sir *Nobody,* must take the odium upon his own shoulders, until the mystery which involves this matter be cleared up.

It will be seen, by an article in our paper which we have copied from the *Raleigh Register,* that the Board for Internal

improvement, lately convened at Wilmington, were unable to do any business, on account of the non-attendance of two of the members. This is not the first time the Board have been compelled to adjourn, from the same cause. Such inattention to their duties, in public officers, is certainly deserving of severe reprehension, and should meet the unqualified disapprobation of the people. No man is forced into office—his acceptance of any public trust is perfectly voluntary; and when an individual accepts of an office, either for honor or emolument, he is morally bound to perform the duties annexed to that office. No ordinary excuse will palliate his neglect, or justify his breach of an implied promise. If his private business or ease render him unable or unwilling to attend to his public duties, his course is plain—let him resign, and give place to some one else, so that the interests of the public may not suffer through his inability or neglect. No man, in our opinion, can conscientiously hold an office one moment longer than he possesses the ability and inclination faithfully to perform the duties which appertain to it.

If any member of the Board for Internal Improvements is incapacitated, from any cause, from performing the services required of him, we hope he will see the propriety of his consulting the public good, by resigning. The object of the meeting of the Board at Wilmington was an important one; the interests of the State were materially connected with it; but nothing could be done there, on account of the absence of two of its members. We do not say therefore that the public interests suffered (although such might have been the case;) but important business was delayed, and additional expense incurred, by the absence of those whom nothing but imperious necessity should have kept from the post of duty.

NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, &c.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

When our system of internal improvement is completed, among other happy results that will follow from it, one will be, that the trade of our state will cease to pass into the "ancient dominion," and seek the ocean in its natural channel. North-Carolina, however, will part from Virginia sooner in *politics* than in *trade*. Already is the separation in politics becoming very apparent to the observing mind; and we venture to predict, unless great changes take place in what at this time appears to be the sentiment of Virginia, that the division will be completed on the question of the Presidential election. So long have we followed Virginia politics, that her politicians begin to look upon it as next to impossible for us to divide from her. Only the other day, two of the Virginia papers, in parcelling off the states to the several candidates for the Presidency, quite as a matter of course, put North-Carolina down to their favorite candidate, Mr. *Crawford*. Not so fast, Gentlemen! North Carolina must and will have some other reasons for her course, besides the fact that Virginia is for this or that measure: and as to the Presidential election, we pretend not to know more in that matter than other strict observers of the signs of the times; but of one thing we are certain, unless we are woefully mistaken,—this state will not vote for Mr. Crawford. He may wind himself into the admiration of certain of our members of Congress; but the people of North Carolina did not send these gentlemen to Washington to choose Presidents for them; and, if they so far forget themselves as to neglect their constitutional duties, and assume others not committed to them either by the constitution, or the known wishes of the people, they must expect to abide the consequence. Let them remember the ides of August.

CONVENTION.

In pursuance of resolutions entered into by a committee of the members of the late General Assembly of North-Carolina, who are friendly to calling a Convention to revise and amend the constitution of said state, held at the city of Raleigh, the 21st of December, 1822—a majority of the Corresponding Committee for the county of Buncombe, (the others being absent,) together with a number of respectable citizens of this and the adjacent counties, met at the house of Col. Samuel Chunn, in Ashville, on the 9th day of January, 1823, for the purpose of taking into consideration the objects of the said resolutions:—when Col. Samuel Chunn was called to the chair, and Capt. John Miller appointed Secretary.

On motion made and seconded, the said resolutions were read by the Secretary, and then considered of, paragraph by paragraph, and each unanimously approved of. After which the following resolutions were entered into:

Resolved, by this meeting, That all diligence will be used by the select county corresponding committee, in endeavoring to explain and urge the necessity of calling a convention, and to effect, if possible, the objects of the meeting at Raleigh.

Resolved, That Col. Samuel Chunn and Robert Henry, Esq. be appointed, on behalf of this committee, to correspond with the general committee appointed at Raleigh; also, with editors of newspapers, and procure them to publish such papers and documents as they may consider requisite to explain and shew to the people the necessity of revising the constitution.

Resolved, That the members of the corresponding committees for said county, attend each company at their musters, in the following order, to wit: Gen. Philip Brittain, the companies comprising the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment; Benj. King, Esq. the companies comprising the second battalion of the first regiment; Col. Samuel Davidson, the first battalion of the second regiment; Robert Henry, Esq. the second battalion of the second regiment; the Rev. Garrett Ducre, the Ivy battalion of the 3d regiment; Zephaniah Hartan, Esq. the Cany river battalion, of the 3d regiment; and Col. Samuel Chunn, as occasion may require,—for the purpose of explaining to the people the necessity of their exercising the power they have, in a peaceable and becoming manner, of so amending the constitution, as will give to each freeman in the state equal rights and privileges.

Resolved, That a meeting of the said comittee be held at Ashville, on Thursday of the next Supreme Court, to be held for the county of Buncombe, in order to devise further measures, if necessary, to carry the object of the meeting at Raleigh into complete effect.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Western Carolinian*.

SAMUEL CHUNN, *Chairman.*
JOHN MILLER, *Sec'ry.*

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

At a meeting, composed of most of the members of the legislature of Maine, held at Portland on the 16th ultimo, the following preamble and resolution were *unanimously* adopted:

Whereas it has been represented that the people of this State are in favor of the Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD for the next President; and it being proper to correct any false impression on this subject; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention entertain the highest respect for the distinguished talents and public services of the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and do fully believe that no man possesses better qualifications for the important office of President of the United States; but as the election of President will not take place for a considerable time to come, this Convention do not deem it expedient to make a formal nomination of any person as candidate for that station.

At a meeting of the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of Republican delegates from various towns of the Commonwealth not represented in the Legislature, held at the old Court House in the city of Boston, on Thursday evening, Jan. 23, 1823, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in the Republican principles of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS: That we hold in the highest respect the uniform integrity of his public and private character: That we consider his exalted talents, his various and eminent services, his political experience, and his profound knowledge of the great interests of the nation, as pledges of the ability with which, as the Chief Magistrate of the American people, he would promote their prosperity and honor.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Two of the members of the board for Internal Improvements, failing to attend the meeting called at Wilmington, on the 27th ult. no business could be done. His Excellency Gov. Holmes, the President of the Board, Gen. D. Cameron, Maj. John Owen, and Mr. Thomas Turner, commissioners, and Mr. Fulton, the civil engineer of the state, were present; and the steam-boat *Henrietta* having been politely tendered to them by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, for the purpose of viewing the flats below the town of Wilmington, (to take into consideration the plan for removing of which was the chief object of the meeting,) they descended the river, accompanied by a committee of gentlemen appointed at a town-meeting for the purpose. After taking a view of the obstructions proposed to be removed, and making their observations thereon, they returned to Wilmington, and finding neither of the absent members of the board had arrived, the Governor and members present determined on calling another meeting of the board at Raleigh, on the 4th inst. and despatched notice thereof to the absent members. The Governor and the members of the board left Wilmington on Thursday, and arrived here on Tuesday last, agreeably to appointment, where they were met by John D. Hawkins, Esq. who had been unavoidably prevented from attending at Wilmington. Mr. Hatch did not attend. A quorum of the board being present, they proceeded to business, and taking up the subject of removing the flats below Wilmington, the board unanimously approved of the plan recommended by the civil engineer, and believing the object to be attainable, expedient, consistent with good policy, and that it can be accomplished for the sum appropriated by the act of last session for this purpose, they resolved that the work be executed with all possible dispatch, and authorized Mr. Fulton, the state engineer, to contract for the execution of it. We trust, therefore, that these obstructions which have been in the way of vessels of any considerable burthen coming into the port of Wilmington, will be speedily removed, which cannot fail to be of vast advantage, not only to that place, but to the mercantile interest generally of this state.

BARON TRENCK BEATEN.

BOSTON, JAN, 23.—On Tuesday night, *Howard Trask*, a prisoner in the County goal in this town, made his escape, and has not yet been found. He is the person who was some time since tried in the Supreme Court for murder committed in the State prison, and acquitted on the plea of insanity, and who, being committed for safe keeping to the goal in this town, in September last, killed two of his fellow prisoners, who had been permitted to accompany him in his room, to assist him in reading the bible. Since the commission of this last act, he has been kept in irons. A short time since, he entirely stripped himself of his irons, and they were replaced by a new set much stronger. These were shackles upon his legs, by which he was chained to the floor, a double pair of handcuffs, and an iron collar, with a chain passing from it to the irons between his hands. These had been strictly examined on Monday, and were entirely sound, and they were apparently so on Tuesday. He, however, succeeded on Tuesday night in breaking both pair of handcuffs, the chain of his collar, and the chain by which he was fastened to the floor. He then removed two or three thick oak planks which formed a part of the ceiling, and were fastened by several bolts, broke two large bars of iron, removed a number of small stones in the wall, and forced out a large stone forming a part of the outer face of the wall, which fell upon the platform, and left an opening large enough for him easily to escape. By the assistance of a plank from his room, he made his way to the top of a shed, from which he escaped into the street, carrying with him probably his collar and handcuffs. Soon after the shifting of the gaol watch, at one o'clock, the stone was discovered upon the platform, and the room was found deserted. From a noise that was heard, it is supposed that the escape was effected a little before 12 o'clock. A person supposed to be him was soon afterwards seen by the Watchmen near the market, and challenged by them, but he gave such an account of himself that they suffered him to pass on. It does not appear that he had any instrument to assist in relieving himself from his irons, or in removing the wall.

The House of Representatives has entered upon the discussion of the bill for the revision of the present tariff of duties on foreign goods imported, under such circumstances as to induce us to suppose there is a fixed determination to come to some decision upon it. We do not mean to say, that the bill will pass in the shape in which it has been reported. We are persuaded, indeed, it will undergo considerable amendment before it passes. But amended or not, we should think that the vote to take it up indicates a disposition, in the House of Representatives, to pass some bill upon the subject. If we could suppose otherwise, we should think the discussion of the bill a great waste of the now precious time of Congress.

Nat. Intel.

The Catholic Question in Pennsylvania!

Few of our readers, we suspect, ever dreamed that a political Catholic question would arise in this country. But such is the fact, and the Philadelphia papers inform us that it occasions no little sensation in that commonwealth. In regard to this subject, the grand jury of Philadelphia have made the following presentiment: "They present as an extraordinary act of arrogance, impropriety and presumption, a recent attempt of Pope Pius VII, so called, to interfere in the religious rights and temporal concerns of our country. Considering that the constitution has guaranteed to every man the invaluable and rational rights of conscience, every congregation possesses an inherent power to choose its own clergy, and to make to them such compensation as may be expedient and agreed upon between them; any attempt to bias or control that right is, therefore, highly censurable, more especially in any foreign power, prince, or state. To this inquest, this proceeding appears more particularly to require reprehension, as a first attempt at encroachment on our rights, should always be promptly repelled. And in as much as this act cannot reasonably be imputed to ignorance of our free and liberal institutions, well known to be guarded by the sovereignty of constitution and laws, framed and enacted by the representatives of a free and independent people, disclaiming all foreign interference and jurisdiction."—*Com. Adv.*

Honey a cure for the Gravel.—A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation and got rid of that disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease, about ten years I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score and ten, and have not for the last twenty-seven years, had the smallest symptom of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintances, and have never known it to fail.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday morning last, Mr. *Barnet Krider*, an old and respectable citizen, aged 78. He removed from Lancaster county, Pa. to this county about thirty years ago, and for the last thirty years had resided in this place.

Thomas V. Cannon,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has established himself in business in this place, in the house next door to Mr. Slaughter's tavern. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Gentlemen favoring him with their custom, may expect their work done in the neatest and most fashionable style. He has made arrangements regularly to get the fashions from Philadelphia; and solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes, by his assiduity and attention to business, to please all who may favor him with their custom.

Salisbury, Feb. 12th, 1823. '41

A Bargain.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the Western country, offers for sale the plantation whereon he now lives, containing 600 acres of land, of which there is cleared about 80 acres, 50 acres of which are fresh and in good order for cultivation: it produces corn and wheat as well as any land in its neighborhood; there are on the land one comfortable dwelling house, barn and other necessary out houses; also, there are two excellent grist mills and saw mill now in complete repair on a never failing stream. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as the buyer would wish to see the premises. The land lies in Rowan county, 11 miles north-west from Salisbury, on the road leading from Salisbury, to Statesville.

3t43p MARTIN RENDLEMAN.
Rowan County, N. C. Feb. 17, 1823

Bethel Academy.

THE trustees would hereby acquaint the public, that this Academy, situated in York District, S. C. and near to the mountains, continues in a prosperous and growing state; and whilst they express their gratitude for the liberal patronage it has heretofore received, they would further state, that in consequence of the present teacher's intended removal, they have engaged Mr. William B. Davis, a graduate of the University of North-Carolina, to undertake as teacher, from the 1st of May next. This timely notice we give, that none wishing to place children at this institution, may be prevented by doubts of its continuance, or uncertainty of its Principal.

We are also happy to say, that from a personal acquaintance with Mr. Davis, from a knowledge of his moral and pious character, together with ample testimonials of his talents and learning, we have full confidence that he will prove both an able and a successful teacher.

Students are here prepared for any class in college, being favored with the use of an excellent set of Globes, and hereafter will have the use of the Encyclopedia Britannica; which valuable work is presented to the Academy by a worthy pattern of benevolence and friend of learning.

In point of health and morality, a preferable situation cannot probably be found in the state. Boarding is $75 per annum. Tuition, for Languages and Sciences, $20 per annum; for English Grammar and Geography, $15; and for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, $10.

Signed by order of the Board,

JAS. S. ADAMS, *Sec'ry.*
January 24, 1823.——6t46

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of James Rutherford, deceased; in pursuance of the authority thereby given, will expose to public sale the personal property of said deceased, consisting of thirty-three likely NEGROES. The sale will begin at Hamilton's store, on Sandy-Run, on Wednesday, the 26th of February next, and will continue from day to day until the whole be sold. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having demands against said estate, will present them, legally authenticated; and those indebted, must pay immediately, or pay costs. And all persons who have received, or may receive, the following bonds, or notes, to wit: one bond upon Archibald Dellingham and James Marcs, for the sum of six thousand dollars; two notes upon Edward Bird, for the sum of four hundred dollars; one note upon John H. Alley, for the sum of sixty-five dollars; one note upon John C. Elliott, for the sum of 200 dollars; one upon Jacob Stroup, for about $200; (all the above papers were made payable to James Rutherford,) all persons are hereby notified, that they belong to said Rutherford's estate, and were purchased from him before his death; and the administrator will take all legal steps to recover said instruments; and the persons bound to pay said bonds and notes, are hereby notified not to pay them to any person but the administrator.

FRANCIS HOGG, *Adm'r. of J. R.*
Rutherford County, N. C.
Jan. 1823. 2t'42

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

LOST,

OR mislaid, two notes of hand on Jam Watkins, for 15 dollars each, Lee Palmer, George Hearne, and William Casels, securities—both dated the 1st day of July, 1822. One was due the 1st day of January, 1823; the other will be due the 25th of December, 1823. I forwarn any person from trading for said notes, as I have received full satisfaction for the same.

her
1w3 POLLY ✕ KEARNEY.
mark

Stop Thief!

STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, on the head waters of Waxhaw Creek, Mecklenburg county, N. C. about two months ago, a red sorrel HORSE, five years old past, about 14 hands high, heavy made, works well in harness of any kind; has no white mark on him; racks and trots, but more generally the first; and was in middling good order. Any person giving notice of the above described horse, so that the owner can get him again, shall be rewarded for his trouble, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JOSEPH YARBROUGH.
January 24, 1823.—3t*43p

NOTICE.

THERE will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of the Hon. Francis Locke, deceased, on the *fourth Monday*, that is, the 24th day of February, 1823, and continued from day to day until all is sold... ..the numerous stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Grain, of every description; Corn, Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Oats; also, a large quantity of Hay, Fodder, and other roughness; and all the implements of husbandry on said place, wagons, geers, ploughs, &c. with the household and kitchen furniture, two Stills, with the usual quantity of vessels, and apple and peach brandy; also, a Cotton Gin, with all the running works, an excellent screw, and about forty bales of Cotton, pack'd and in prime order; also, a large quantity of pickled Pork. There is also a large library of Books, principally on law, which if not sold privately previous to the time aforesaid, will on that or some other day during the sale, be exposed to public sale. Besides, there are three other plantations near the above, on which there are large stocks of every kind, grain, roughness, farming utensils, &c. All of which will be exposed to sale during said week, in continuance of the sale, at their respective places; notice of which will be given the day previous, from day to day.

On the last day of sale, will be hired at the late dwelling-house, all the Negroes which, for the present, are not otherwise disposed of by the Will; say about 35 or 40; among which are some prime fellows, women and girls; and the several plantations rented out, all until the first day of January, 1824.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on each day, and continue as aforesaid, from day to day, until all is sold.

Twelves months credit; and due attendance will be given by me.

JOHN SCOTT, *Executor.*
Rowan County, N. C. Feb. 1, 1823.—4t'43

Store Houses to Rent,

IN CHERAW.

THE subscriber proposes to rent two Store Houses in Cheraw, situated on Market, a few doors from the corner of Front-street. These houses were planned and constructed under the direction of an experienced merchant, and are well calculated for the business of Cheraw, being in the centre of the cotton market.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, at Salisbury, N. C. or to Mr. Ward Cowing, or to Mr. Wilson, of Cheraw.

J. A. PEARSON.
Jan. 18, 1823.—'38eop2m

P. S. The subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, either or both the above houses and lots. He also offers for sale several unimproved lots in the town of Cheraw. J. A. P.

An Overseer Wanted.

A SINGLE man, well recommended, who understands the culture of corn and cotton, and the management of negroes, will meet with employment. Apply at this office.

Feb. 4, 1823.——'40

Docts. Franklin & Carson,

HAVING united their interest in the practice of Physic, respectfully tender their services, in the different branches of their profession, to the inhabitants of Statesville and its vicinity. They occupy the stand formerly occupied by Erwin & Gaither, at which one of them may generally be found, or by inquiring at the house of Robert Simonton or Robert Worke, Esqrs.; and by prompt attention to business they hope to merit the confidence and gain the patronage of the public.

Statesville, Feb. 3, 1823.—4t'43

COMMITTED,

TO the jail of Buncombe county, N. C. on the 23d instant, a man who calls himself James Smith, and says he is a citizen of Bedford county, West-Tennessee. He had in his possession a negro man, whom he called George, about six feet 2 inches high, stout made, and appears to be about 25 years old. Said negro says he was raised in Montgomery county, N. C. by a man by the name of Prior. After Smith was apprehended, Prior came on his way moving to the west, and claimed said negro; but he was refused to be given up, as he could not prove the property; and said negro is now in jail. Also in possession of said Smith, a sorrel horse, about 14½ hands high, with a large blaze in his face, between 16 and 20 years old; also, a plain saddle and bridle. Said Smith was committed to the jail of this county for a most daring robbery on the subscriber. It is also believed that the said negro does not belong to Smith. These are, therefore, to give notice to all persons having any demands against said property, to come forward, pay charges, and take them away.

Z. BAIRD.
Buncombe Co. Jan. 31, 1823.—3t42

Sheriff's Office,

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'23 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Poetry.

TO NIGHT—*By Charlotte Smith.*

I love thee, mournful, sober-suited Night!
When the faint moon, yet lingering in her wane
And veiled in clouds with pale uncertain light,
Hangs o'er the waters of the restless main.
In deep depression sunk, th' enfeebled mind
Will to the deep, cold elements complain,
And tell the embosomed grief, however vain,
To sullen surges and the viewless wind.
Though no repose on thy dark breast I find,
I still enjoy thee—cheerless as thou art:
For in thy quiet gloom the exhausted heart
Is calm, though wretched—hopeless yet resigned,
While to the winds and waves its sorrows giv'n,
May reach, though lost on earth, the ear of Heaven!

From the Italian of Metastasio.

If every one's internal care
Were written on his brow,
How many would our pity share,
Who raise our envy now!

The fatal secret when reveal'd,
Of every aching breast,
Would prove that only while conceal'd
Their lot appears the best.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

A VOICE FROM ST. HELENA.

The above is the title of a work on Buonaparte which was printing in London last June. Extracts were gotten from it while the printing was going on, and we have obtained them for publication. They are not extensive, but our readers will find them very interesting.

Charleston Mercury.

NAPOLEON'S HABITS OF LIVING.

Napoleon's hours of rest were uncertain, much depending upon the quantum of rest he had enjoyed during the night. He was in general a bad sleeper, and frequently got up at three or four o'clock, in which case he read or wrote until six or seven, at which time, when the weather was fine, he sometimes went out to ride, attended by some of his generals, or laid down to rest again for a couple of hours.—When he retired to bed, he could not sleep unless the most perfect state of darkness was obtained, by the closure of every cranny through which a ray of light might pass, although I have sometimes seen him fall asleep on the sofa, and remain so for a few minutes in broad daylight. When ill, March and occasionally read to him until he fell asleep. At times he rose at seven, and wrote or dictated till breakfast time, or, if the morning was very fine, he went out to ride. When he breakfasted in his own room, it was generally served on a little round table, at between nine and ten; when along with the rest of his suite, at eleven; in either case *a la fourchette*. After breakfast, he generally dictated to some of his suite for a few hours, and at two or three o'clock received such visitors as by previous appointment had been directed to present themselves. Between four and five, when the weather permitted, he rode out on horseback or in the carriage, accompanied by all his suite, for an hour or two; then returned and dictated or read until eight, or occasionally played a game at chess, at which time dinner was announced, which rarely exceeded twenty minutes or half an hour in duration. He ate heartily and fast, and did not appear to be partial to high seasoned, or rich food. One of his most favorite dishes was a roasted leg of mutton, of which I have sometimes seen him pare the outside brown part off; he was also fond of mutton chops. He rarely drank as much as a pint of claret at his dinner, which was generally much diluted with water. After dinner, when the servants had withdrawn, and when there were no visitors, he sometimes played at chess or at whist, but more frequently sent for a volume of Corneille, or of some other esteemed author, and read aloud for an hour, or chatted with the ladies or the rest of the suite. He usually retired to his bed-room at ten or eleven, and to rest, immediately afterwards. When he breakfasted or dined in his own apartment (*dans l' interieur,*) he sometimes sent for one of his suite to converse with him during the repast. He never ate more than two meals a day, nor, since I knew him, had he ever taken more than a very small cup of coffee after each repast, and at no other time. I have also been informed by those who have been in his service for fifteen years, that he had never exceeded that quantity since they first knew him.

NAPOLEON'S BED CHAMBER.

It was about fourteen feet by twelve, and ten or eleven feet in height. The walls were lined with brown nankeen, bordered and edged with common green bordering paper, and destitute of surbase. Two small windows, without pullies, looked towards the camp of the 53d regiment, one of which was thrown up and fastened by a piece of notched wood. Window curtains of white long cloth, a small fire place, a shabby grate, and fire irons to match, with a paltry mantel piece of wood, painted white, upon which stood a small marble bust of his son. Above the mantel piece hung the portrait of Marie Louise, and four or five of young Napoleon, one of which was embroidered by the hands of the mother. A little more to the right hung also a miniature picture of the Empress Josephine, and to the left was suspended the alarm chamber watch of Frederick the Great, obtained by Napoleon at Potsdam; while on the right, the consular watch, engraved with the cypher B, hung by a chain of the plaited hair of Marie Louise, from a pin stuck in the nankeen lining. The floor was covered with a second hand carpet, which had once decorated the dining-room of a lieutenant of the St. Helena artillery. In the right hand corner was placed the little plain iron camp bedstead, with green silk curtains, upon which its master had reposed on the fields of Marengo and Austerlitz. Between the windows there was a paltry second-hand chest of drawers; and an old book case with green blinds stood on the left of the door leading to the next apartment. Four or five cain bottomed chairs, painted green, were standing here and there about the room. Before the back door, there was a screen covered with nankeen, and between that and the fire place, an old fashioned sofa covered with long cloth, upon which reclined Napoleon, clothed in his white morning gown, white loose trowsers and stockings all in one. A chequered red madras upon his head, and his shirt collar open without a cravat. His air was melancholy and troubled. Before him stood a little round table, with some books, at the foot of which lay, in confusion upon the carpet, a heap of those which he had already perused, and at the foot of the sofa facing him was suspended a portrait of the Empress Marie Louise, with her son in her arms. In front of the fire-place stood Las Casas, with his arms folded over his breast, and some papers in one of his hands. Of all the former magnificence of the once mighty emperor of France, nothing was present except a superb wash hand stand, containing a silver basin and water-jug of the same metal, in the left hand corner.

NAPOLEON'S WOUNDS.

Napoleon showed me the marks of two wounds, one a very deep cicatrice above the left knee, which he said he had received in his first campaign in Italy, and it was of so serious a nature, that the surgeons were in doubt whether it might not be ultimately necessary to amputate. He observed, that when he was wounded, it was always kept a secret, in order not to discourage the soldiers. The other was on the toe, and had been received at Eckmuhl. "At the seige of Acre," continued he, "a shell thrown by Sydney Smith fell at my feet. Two soldiers, who were close by, seized and closely embraced me, one in front and the other on one side, and made a rampart of their bodies for me against the effect of the shell, which exploded, and overwhelmed us in sand. We sunk into the hole formed by its bursting; one of them was wounded. I made them both officers. One has since lost a leg at Moscow, and commanded at Vincennes when I left Paris. When he was summoned by the Russians, he replied, that as soon as they sent him back the leg he had lost at Moscow, he would surrender the fortress.

'Many times in my life,' continued he, "have I been saved by soldiers and officers throwing themselves before me when I was in the most imminent danger. At Arcola, when I was advancing, Colonel Meuron my aid-de-camp, threw himself before me, covered me with his body, and received the wound which was destined for me. He fell at my feet, and his blood spouted in my face. He gave his life to preserve mine. Never yet, I believe, has there been such devotion shown by soldiers as mine have manifested for me. In all my misfortunes, never has the soldier, even when expiring, been wanting to me—never has man been served more faithfully by his troops. With the last drop of blood gushing out of their veins, they exclaimed *Vive l' Empereur!*"

DEATH OF MOREAU.

"In the battle before Dresden, I ordered an attack to be made upon the allies by both flanks of my army.—While the manœuvres for this purpose were executing, the centre remained motionless. At the distance of about from this to the outer gate, I observed a group of persons collected together on horseback. Concluding that they were endeavoring to observe my manœuvres, I resolved to disturb them, and called a captain of artillery, who commanded a field battery of eighteen or twenty pieces: "Jettez une douzaine de boulets a la fois dans ce groupe la, peutetre il y en quelques petits generaux." (Throw a dozen of bullets at once into that group; perhaps there are some little generals in it.) It was done instantly. One of the balls struck Moreau, carried off both his legs, and went through his horse. Many more, I believe, who were near him, were killed and wounded. A moment before, Alexander had been speaking to him. Moreau's legs were amputated not far from the spot. One of the feet, with the boot upon it, which the surgeon had thrown upon the ground, was brought by a peasant to the King of Saxony, with information that some officer of great distinction had been struck by a cannon shot. The king, conceiving that the name of the person might perhaps be discovered by the boot, sent it to me. It was examined at my head quarters, but all that could be ascertained was, that the boot was neither of English nor of French manufacture. The next day we were informed that it was the leg of Moreau. It is not a little extraordinary," continued Napoleon, "that in an action a short time afterwards, I ordered the same artillery officer, with the same guns, and under nearly similar circumstances, to throw eighteen or twenty bullets at once into a concourse of officers collected together, by which general St. Priest, another Frenchman, a traitor, and a man of talents, who had a command in the Russian army, was killed, along with many others. Nothing," continued the emperor, "is more destructive than a discharge of a dozen or more guns at once amongst a group of persons. From one or two they may escape; but from a number discharged at a time, it is almost impossible. After Esling, when I had caused my army to go over to the isle of Lobau, there was for some weeks, by common and tacit consent on both sides between the soldiers, not by any agreement between the generals, a cessation of firing, which indeed had produced no benefit, and only killed a few unfortunate sentinels. I rode out every day in different directions. No person was molested on either side. One day, however, riding along with Oudinot, I stopped for a moment upon the edge of the island, which was about eighty toises distant from the opposite bank, where the enemy was. They perceived us, and knowing me by the little hat and grey coat, they pointed a three pounder at us. The ball passed between Oudinot and me, and was very close to both of us. We put spurs to our horses, and speedily got out of sight. Under the actual circumstances, the attack was little better than murder; but if they had fired a dozen of guns at once they must have killed us."

BURNING OF MOSCOW.

I was in the midst of a fine city, provisioned for a year, for in Russia they always lay in provisions for several months before the frost sets in. Stores of all kinds were plenty. The houses of the inhabitants were well provided, and many had even left their servants to attend upon us. In most of them there was a note left by the proprietor, begging the French officers who took possession to take care of their furniture and other things; that they had left every article necessary for our wants, and hoped to return in a few days, when the Emperor Alexander had accommodated matters, at which time they would be happy to see us.—Many ladies remained behind. They knew that I had been in Berlin and Vienna with my armies, and that no injury had been done to the inhabitants; and moreover, they expected a speedy peace. We were in hopes of enjoying ourselves in winter quarters, with every prospect of success in the spring. Two days after our arrival, a fire was discovered, which at first was not supposed to be alarming, but to have been caused by the soldiers kindling their fires too near the houses, which were chiefly of wood. I was angry at this, and issued very strict orders on the subject to the commandants of the regiments and others.—The next day it advanced, but still not so as to give serious alarm. However, afraid that it might gain upon us, I went out on horseback, and gave every direction to extinguish it. The next morning a violent wind arose, and the fire spread with the greatest rapidity. Some hundred miscreants, hired for that purpose, dispersed themselves in different parts of the town, and with matches which they concealed under their cloaks, set fire to as many houses to windward as they could, which was easily done, in consequence of the combustible materials of which they were built. This, together with the violence of the wind, rendered every effort to extinguish the fire ineffectual. I myself narrowly escaped with life. In order to shew an example, I ventured into the midst of the flames, and had my hair and eye-brows singed, and my clothes burnt off my back; but it was in vain, as they had destroyed most of the pumps, of which there were above a thousand; out of all these, I believe that we could only find one that was serviceable. Besides, the wretches that had been hired by Rostopchin ran about in every quarter, disseminating fire with their matches; in which they were but too much assisted by the wind. This terrible conflagration ruined every thing. I was prepared for every thing but this. It was unforeseen; who would have thought that a nation would have set its capital on fire? The inhabitants themselves, however, did all they could to extinguish it, and several of them perished in their endeavors. They also brought before us numbers of the incendiaries with their matches, as amidst such a *popolazzo* we never could have discovered them ourselves. I caused about two hundred of these wretches to be shot. Had it not been for the fatal fire, I had every thing my army wanted; excellent winter quarters; stores of all kinds were in plenty; and the next year would have decided it. Alexander would have made peace, or I would have been in Petersburgh." I asked if he thought that he could entirely subdue Russia. "No," replied Napoleon; "but I would have caused Russia to make such a peace as suited the interests of France. I was five days too late in quitting Moscow. Several of the generals," continued he, "were burnt out of their beds. I myself remained in the Kremlin until surrounded with flames. The fire advanced, seized the Chinese and India warehouses, and several stores of oil and spirits, which burst forth in flames and overwhelmed every thing. I then retired to a country house of the Emperor Alexander's, distant about a league from Moscow, and you may figure to yourself the intensity of the fire, when I tell you, that you could scarcely bear your hands upon the walls or the windows on the side next to Moscow, in consequence of their heated state. It was the spectacle of a sea and billows of fire, a sky and clouds of flames; mountains of red rolling flames, like immense waves of the sea, alternately bursting forth and elevating themselves to skies of fire, and then sinking into the ocean of flame below. Oh, it was the most grand, the most sublime, and the most terrific sight the world ever beheld!!"

Medical.

KING'S EVIL.

We have lately heard from a person who stated herself to be personally acquainted with the fact, of a cure for this afflicting disease, the particulars of which we conceive it our duty to communicate to the public, without venturing an opinion whether the complaint was genuine or pseudal, or if the former, its cure attributable to the supposed remedy or some other cause.—About ten years ago, a young man, aged about 28 years, and afflicted with this disease to a great degree, arrived from Scotland. He had in vain employed the best physicians in Great Britain and on the continent, none of whom could cure him; and on his arrival in this city, had actually nine running sores in his neck, so that his existence had become burthensome to him. It so happened that the person with whom he logded had one evening brought from town some pitch for domestic purpose, and, either reasoning from its medical properties in other cases, or (as our informant thinks, but as appears to us very improbable,) thro' merriment, told the man a pitch plaster would certainly cure him. The latter consented; the plaster was applied; and the consequence was excruciating pain for twenty-four hours, and so close an adhesion of it that it was impossible to remove it without torturing approaching to that of martyrdom. But in nine days it spontaneously dropped off; the sores healed up; and since then he experienced not the slightest symptom of return. He is now a robust healthy man, and may be seen every day driving a cart in the streets of this city.

Montreal Herald.

"We need be oft reminded of the things we know."

Among the simple remedies prescribed for obstinate complaints, perhaps no one has stood the test of experience better than *burnt cork*. Its usefulness in the bilious cholic and cholera morbus has been amply proved; and its good effects renders expedient a renewed publication of the method of its use. Take a common velvet cork, burn it thoroughly, macerate it fine, pour upon it a tea spoon full of brandy, and add a little nutmeg and sugar to make it palatable. The quantity to be taken at a time need not exceed the half of a common cork, and it may be diluted with water, and increased in quantity until a cure is effected.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Religious.

Jesus answered, and said unto him, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

JOHN iii. 3.

The meaning of which is this:—That mankind are born or come into the world with dispositions so depraved, so prone to anger, malice, revenge, avarice, and ambition, that it is impossible for them ever to enter into the kingdom of heaven, except they are so totally changed as to become new creatures. No partial alteration will do; it must be an entire change of temper, sentiments, habits, manners, inclinations, and pursuits. All these turbulent and high-spirited passions must be eradicated, and meekness, gentleness, and poorness of spirit, introduced in their room; anger must give place to patience, malice to benevolence, revenge to forgiveness, and all worldly pursuits to a constant habit of piety and devotion. This, in the language of scripture, is properly and emphatically styled being born again; because it is a kind of entrance upon a new life, and a commencement of a state entirely different from the former. The necessity for this change is sufficiently evident, because, if men could be permitted to carry these evil dispositions with them into the kingdom of God, they would not be happy themselves, nor suffer others to be so.

We see that even upon earth, if a wicked, malignant, and turbulent man was confined for life, in a virtuous, peaceable, and pious society, it would be no inconsiderable punishment; and much more severe would it be in heaven, where the contrast is greater and the duration longer. Wickedness and misery are by nature so closely united, that they cannot be separated, and therefore neither of them can have a place in the kingdom of God. If any one's dispositions are cruel, malignant, envious, turbulent, factious, and ambitious, though, in contradiction to their impulse, he should perform all the duties of piety, benevolence, humility, and submission, he could not become a member of this holy and happy society, because his admission would be rather a punishment than a reward: before he could attain this state of felicity, he must be qualified to enjoy it, and this can only be effected by being born again. How a man is to be born again, Jesus further informs us in the succeeding verse; he there says, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God;" that is, except a man be born again, by embracing the doctrines and obeying the precepts of his religion, for which purpose the external sign of baptism, and the internal assistance of the holy spirit, are absolutely necessary. By these, together with sincere repentance and reformation, he may become a new person, and perfectly qualified to be, and to make others happy in that blessed community; and when qualified, however great may have been his former offences, he will be readily admitted, and there will be joy in heaven at his reception.

It is the infirmity of poor spirits to be taken with every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles; but great geniuses have but little admiration, because few things appear to them new.